AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 7 (paragraph [0033] of published application No. 2004/0093008 A1), with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The balloon is removed from the mold after cooling the mold and releasing the interior pressure. The resulting optionally crosslinked balloon may be used as is, to yield a balloon with an improved compliance profile.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 30, line 25 (paragraph [0077] of published application No. 2004/0093008 A1), with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- In accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention not depicted, a polymer is first thermoplastically extruded or otherwise formed into a continuous tube of a desired length and outside diameter. Rather than being crosslinkable this type of polymer is chosen based on its ability to be stretch oriented in order to retain a "shrink memory." In general, most thermoplastic orientable polymers of sufficient strength for use in angioplasty balloon catheters (or other forms of dilatation devices) are stretch orientable and will exhibit shrink memory and are therefore useable in the present invention. PET and Nylon are examples of orientable polymers that can be induced to have Shrink Memory. Shrink memory is then imparted during the stretch blow-molding step of forming the balloon. As mentioned above stretch molding is less effective ~~desirable~~ as a method for imparting shrink memory due to the smaller recoveries possible, and for other reasons that will be explained below.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 37, line 15 (paragraph [0090] of published application No. 2004/0093008 A1), with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Polyamide/polyether block (PEBA) copolymers preferably have polyamide and polyether blocks or segments linked through ester linkages, i.e. polyamide/polyether polyesters. Polyamide/polyether polyester PEBA block copolymers are made by a molten state polycondensation reaction of a dicarboxylic polyamide and a polyether diol. The result is a short chain polyester made up of blocks or segments of polyamide and polyether. Such polymers are made up of at least two polyamide and at least two polyether segments. The polyamide and polyether blocks are not miscible. Thus, the materials are characterized by a two-phase structure having a thermoplastic region that is primarily polyamide and an elastomer region that is rich in polyether. The polyamide segments are semi-crystalline at room temperature. The generalized chemical formula for these polyamide/polyether polyester block copolymers may be represented by the following formula:

HO-(CO-PA-CO-<u>O</u>-PE-O)$_{\underline{n}\ \sout{m}}$-H --

Please replace the two paragraphs beginning at page 37, line 15 (combined as paragraph [0094] of published application No. 2004/0093008 A1), with the following rewritten paragraphs:

-- The weight ratio of polyamide to polyether in the polyamide/polyether polyesters used in the invention desirably should be in the range of 50/50 to 95/5, preferably between 60/30 and 92/08, more preferably, between 70/30 and 90/10.

Polyamide/polyether polyesters are sold commercially under the PEBAX trademark by Atochem North America, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. A suitable polymer grade for the intravascular balloon catheter of the invention is the PEBAX[[O]] 33 series. In the embodiment in which the balloon is 100% PEBAX or a blend of PEBAX and a polyamide, preferably PEBAX and nylon, the presently preferred PEBAX polymers have a hardness of Shore D durometer of at least about 60D,

preferably between about 60D to about 72D, i.e. PEBAX 6033 and 7233. In the embodiment in which the balloon is a co-extruded multi-layered balloon with at least one layer formed of PEBA, the presently preferred PEBAX polymers have a hardness of Shore D durometer of at least about 35 D, preferably between about 35D to about 72D, i.e. PEBAX 3533 and 7233.--